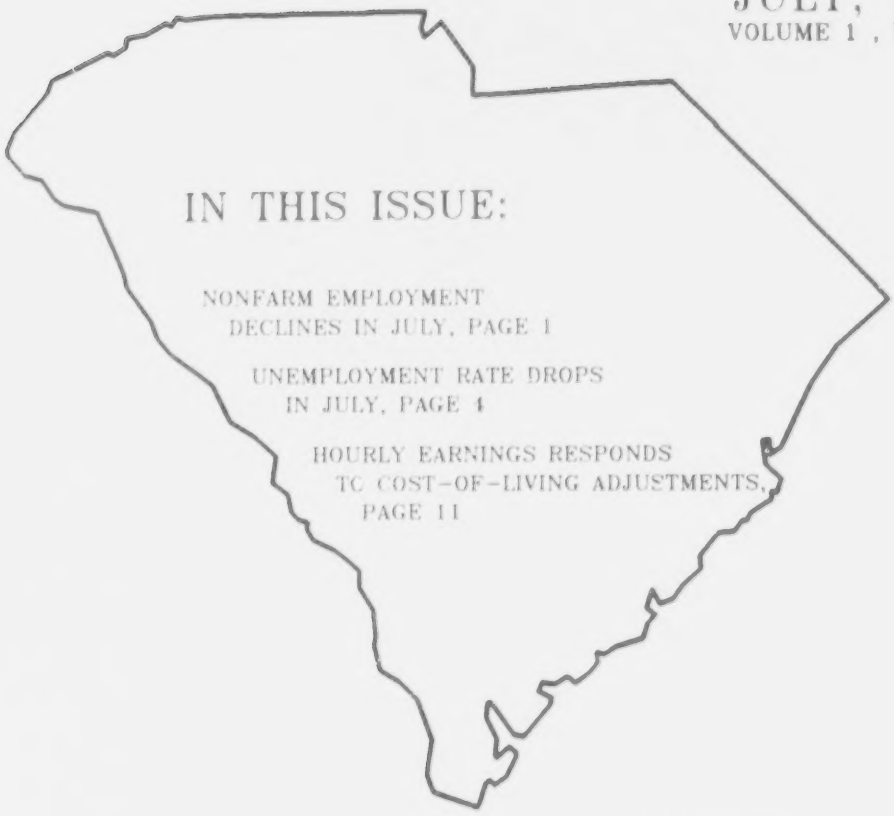
S7155-2

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

JULY, 1989
VOLUME 1 , NUMBER 6



IN THIS ISSUE:

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DECLINES IN JULY, PAGE 1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS IN JULY, PAGE 4

HOURLY EARNINGS RESPONDS TO COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENTS, PAGE 11

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
ROBERT E. "JACK" DAVID, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(803) 737-2617

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION
P.O. BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

INDEX OF TABLES IN THIS MONTH'S ISSUE

Table Number	Title	Page(s)
1	Civilian Labor Force Summary	4
2	Summary of Monthly Earnings of Manufacturing Workers	11
3	Summary of Overtime Hours of Manufacturing Workers	12
4	Productivity Index	13
5	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	15, 16
6	Wage and Salary Manufacturing Employment in South Carolina	17, 18
7	Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Industry	19, 20
8	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg and Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	21, 22
9	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Charleston and Rock Hill Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	23
10	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Anderson and Florence Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	24
11	Female Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	25, 26
12	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing in South Carolina	27
13	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing Industries in South Carolina's Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas	28, 29
14	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina	30
15	Labor Force and Unemployment by County	31
16	Labor Force and Unemployment for Selected Cities in South Carolina	32

SEASONAL INFLUENCES LOWER NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

JOB COUNT DECLINES IN JULY

Seasonal losses in government coupled with unpaid vacations and layoffs in the private sector lowered South Carolina's nonfarm employment 21,300 to 1,496,400 in July. Despite this downturn, nonfarm employment during July was 56,000 higher than the year-ago level of 1,440,400, and follows three consecutive months of record level employment.

EDUCATIONAL LOSSES RESPONSIBLE FOR GOVERNMENT DOWNTURN

Employment in the public sector fell 17,200 to 252,100 during July, as educational institutions prepared for summer recess with the release of nonfaculty personnel. Local education reported a reduction of 16,000 employees, while state schools dropped an additional 1,700 nonfaculty and work-study workers from its ranks. The federal job count also registered a loss of 300 positions during the month. Other state and local government experienced moderate increases of 600 and 200, respectively.

PRIVATE SECTOR POSTS EMPLOYMENT DECLINES

The private sector under the influence of scattered layoffs and seasonal reductions posted a 4,100 decline in employment during July. Manufacturing and services were the major problem areas, dropping 2,800 and 1,100, respectively. In manufacturing, sharp downturns were experienced in both durable (-1,200) and nondurable (-1,600) goods. In nondurable goods, the lack of new orders and a slower economy resulted in layoffs in apparel and other textile products (-1,200), and textile mill products (-400). The durable-good arena was hurt by inventory buildups and tighter spending where machinery, except electrical; transportation equipment; and instruments and related products were the losers. Services was hit hard by seasonal decreases in educational services (-1,500); however, a substantial increase in membership organizations provided a partial offset.

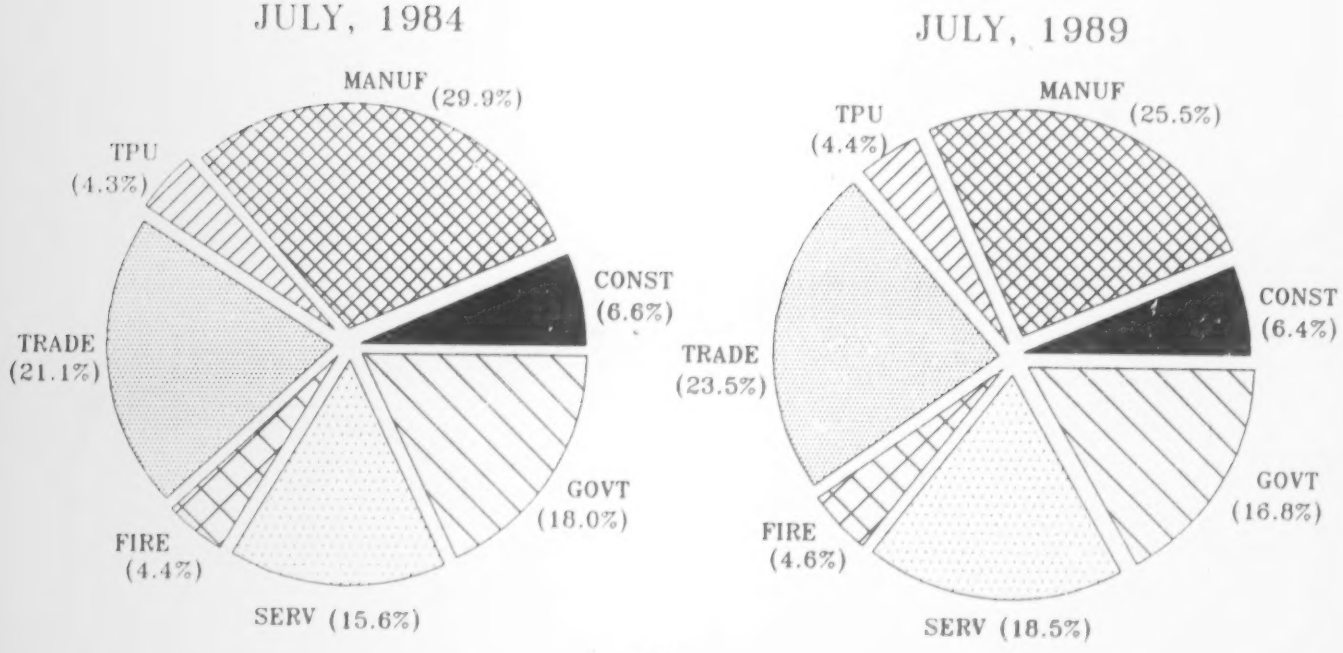
PRIVATE SECTOR POSTS EMPLOYMENT DECLINES (Continued)

Losses of 400 each were also recorded in trade and construction. Within trade, the retail division accounted for the entire decrease, with eating and drinking places triggering the slump. The only major industries expanding during July were finance, insurance, and real estate (+500), with real estate providing the push; and transportation and public utilities (+100).

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ADVANCE PREDICTED FOR AUGUST

Nonfarm employment should rise slightly during August as most schools start to recall workers for the new school term. Private employment gains should occur as workers return from vacations and temporary layoffs.

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
(JULY, 1984 – JULY, 1989)
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION



SEASONAL LOSSES IN FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

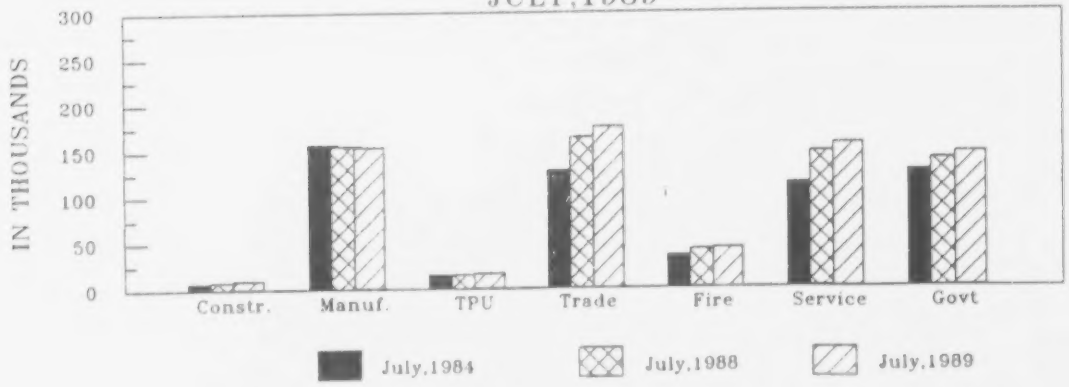
South Carolina's nonfarm female employment experienced a downturn during July, dropping 16,000 to 699,000. Seasonal declines in educational employment pushed the public job count down 12,800 to 146,400. Female employment losses in the private sector, down 3,200, were attributed to vacations and layoffs during the month.

Reflecting cutbacks at the end of the school year, females employed in local and state education declined 12,500 and 900, respectively. The majority of these local positions were nonfaculty personnel on ten-month contracts and bus drivers. State government reductions involved mainly work-study students. Moderate gains in female employment occurred in both other state (+400) and local (+200) government during the month. The federal job count was unchanged at 13,100 from the previous month.

The private sector registered sharp losses in manufacturing (-2,100) with nondurable goods (-1,600) triggering the drop. Within nondurables, apparel and other textile products (-1,100) was the big loser. Durable goods reported a reduction of 500 women workers. Services were off 900 in July because of decreases in educational services (-1,000), although health services (+400) helped to lessen the decline. Downward movements were also recorded in trade (-400), transportation and public utilities (-100), and construction (-100).

In trade, the retail division was responsible for the entire slide in the female workforce. The only industry exhibiting growth during July was finance, insurance, and real estate with an increase of 400 female employees. Compared to nonfarm female employment in South Carolina a year earlier, females occupied 28,900 more positions in July, 1989.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY JULY,1989



UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN IN SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 4.5% in July, after rising to 5.0% the previous month. This rate represented 78,400 jobless individuals, a decline of 9,300 from the June level. The state's economy remained strong in July despite seasonal job losses in manufacturing and school-related industries. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.2% in July.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
July, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,736,200	1,759,400	1,690,500	1,717,400	1,724,000	1,671,700
Total Employment	1,657,800	1,671,700	1,615,900	1,637,200	1,645,300	1,595,300
Total Unemployment	78,400	87,700	74,600	80,200	78,700	76,400
Unemployment Rate	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.6

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	239,760	244,530	232,360	243,240	247,220	237,550
Total Employment	230,570	233,500	223,330	235,330	237,910	230,040
Total Unemployment	9,190	11,030	9,030	7,910	9,310	7,510
Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.2

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	346,960	355,430	334,600
Total Employment	333,870	341,890	322,950
Total Unemployment	13,100	13,590	11,650
Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.8	3.5

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	126,238	125,569	123,888	123,956	124,102	121,658
Total Employment	119,502	118,719	117,066	117,459	117,541	115,034
Total Unemployment	6,736	6,850	6,823	6,497	6,561	6,624
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Responding to negative movement in both the private and public sectors, nonfarm employment in the Charleston area declined 1,400 to 198,000 during July. However, this level was 8,000 higher than one year ago. The private sector recorded an overall loss of 700 jobs. Due to a tapering off in tourism, service employers reported the largest downturn within the private sector. Trade employment was down over the month, with the sole reduction centered in the retail division. Also following the downward movement was finance, insurance, and real estate. The only gainer in the private industry was manufacturing, with the total growth concentrated in durable goods. Construction, and transportation and public utilities held steady at 13,800 and 11,300, respectively. Total government, at 52,400, lost 700 positions from June. This decrease, which stemmed completely from the local government division could be attributed to seasonal cutbacks in educational institutions. State government was up 100 workers, while federal government remained unchanged at 19,900 from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

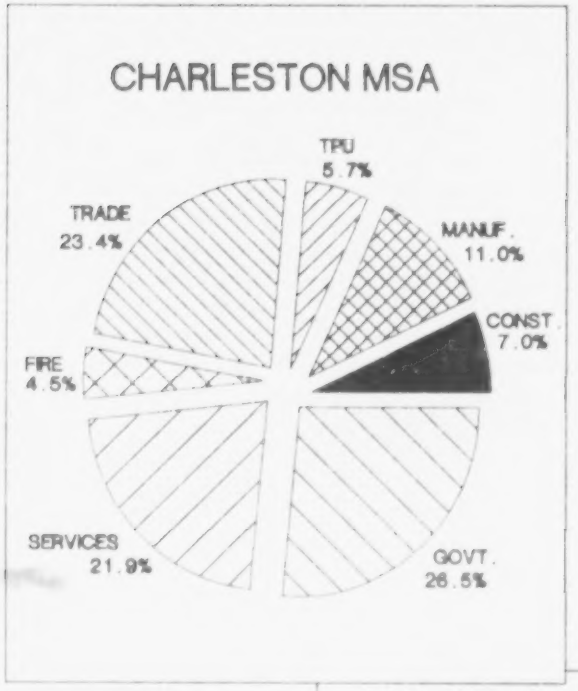
Nonfarm employment in the Columbia area declined 1,000 jobs in July to a level of 234,000. However, this figure was 8,800 more than the July, 1988 job count. The monthly decrease was fueled largely by the public sector, with layoffs in education during summer recesses. Within the public sector, state and local government each lost 600 workers, while federal government had a slight gain of 100 workers. Approximately, 62,600 persons were employed in government jobs in July, an 8.5% increase over one year earlier. Private sector employment had a sluggish increase of 100 jobs. Continued building activity pushed construction employment up 200 workers. Other industries experiencing increases were finance, insurance, and real estate; and wholesale and retail trade. Manufacturing experienced a slowdown as consumer demand for durable goods declined slightly. The service industry had a moderate decrease of 200 workers, while transportation and public utilities remained stable at 10,600 jobs.

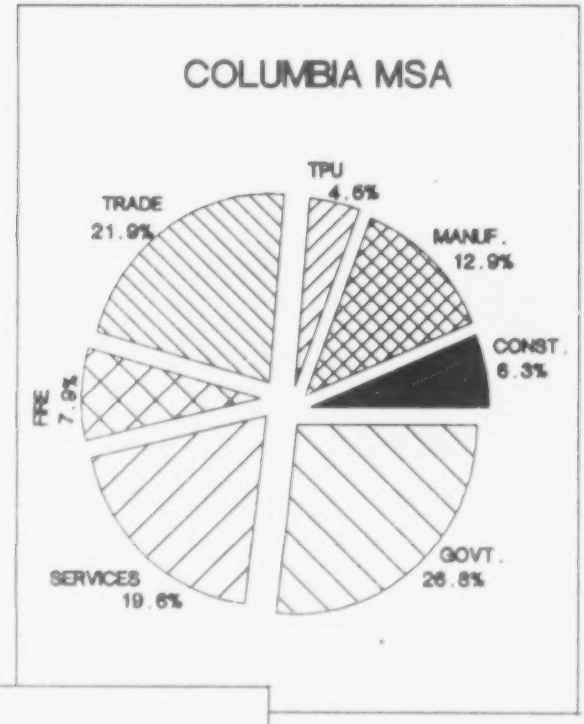
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

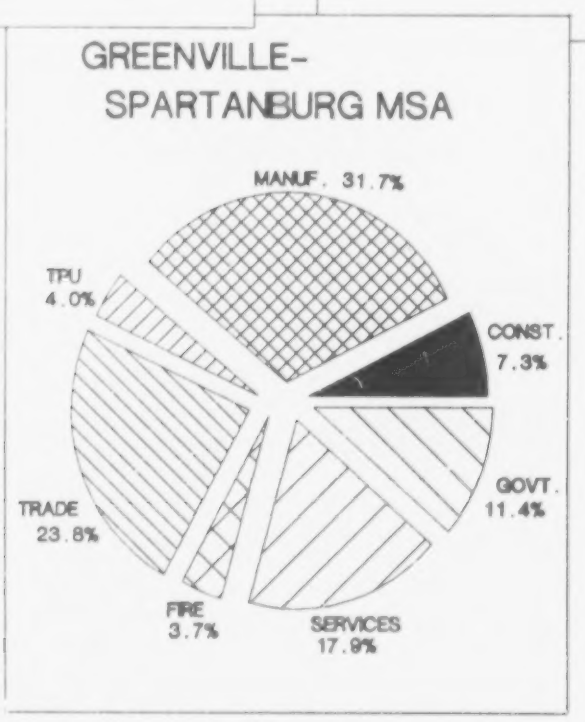
Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area dropped 6,100 in July to a level of 321,200. Both the public and private sectors participated in this decline, but the public sector was the major contributor with 5,300 jobs being lost. This type of decline is typical for the time of year as the educational system slims down over the summer break. Local government lost the most jobs, followed by state government, which showed a seasonal downturn of 400 positions. Federal government remained steady over the month at a level of 2,000. The private sector lost 800 positions in July, negating a large increase in employment seen in June. The major loss was in the manufacturing sector as layoffs and vacations combined with consumer wariness of the economy, to bring a total decline of 900 jobs. The service industry reported a cutback of 300 jobs during the month. Wholesale and retail trade, and transportation and public utilities showed seasonal increases in July reflecting typical summer upswings. After a large increase in June, the construction workforce was stable at 23,600 in July. While there were declines in both the private and public sectors in July, employment was up 3.5% above the July, 1988 level.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY METROPOLITAN AREA JULY, 1989

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)







NOTE:The percentages above may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The U. S. Unemployment rate fell to a seasonally adjusted 5.2% during July . . . from 5.3% in June. Nonfarm payrolls rose by 170,000 to 108.7 million with jobs in the private sector increasing 195,000. Seasonal downturns were experienced in the government sector as education-related industries entered the summer recess period. In the good-producing sector, job growth was centered in the construction industry, where employment increased by about 35,000. The service-producing sector recorded a 75,000 increase in jobs following a jump of 210,000 a month earlier. Health services expanded 30,000, and retail trade provided an additional 50,000 positions, mainly in food stores and eating and drinking places. The transportation industry added another 25,000 jobs to continue its expansion.

The U. S. trade deficit fell to a 4-year low of $27.7 billion for the second quarter . . . The large decline was attributed to record levels of exports which far exceeded a big increase in the nation's demand for foreign oil. For the second quarter of the year, the trade deficit ran at an annual rate of $112.2 billion, down almost 12% from the 1988 deficit level of $127.2 billion. Exports reached an all-time high of $90.87 billion during the second quarter and imports rose 2% to a record level of $118.58 billion.

The U. S. economy continued to grow and exhibit fewer signs of recessionary pressures . . . as consumer prices rose only 0.2% and prices paid by goods producers dropped during July. Excluding food and energy prices which frequently register sharp savings from month to month, prices rose 0.4% for the month. During July, energy prices fell 0.7% while food prices were up 0.3%. Apparel and apparel-related services experienced an 0.8% price reduction, attributed to unusually large end-of-season discounts in women's clothing. Medical-care prices continued to outpace other prices, rising 0.7% in July and 7.5% during the past year.

Average weekly hours recorded a sharp decline in July . . . dropping from 41.1 in June to 40.5. Manufacturing overtime hours also fell from 3.8 hours to 3.7 during the month. Factory workers, however, received average hourly wages of $10.47, up $0.03 from June. Weekly earnings of factory workers averaged $424.04 in July, down from a revised $429.08 the preceeding month.

Industrial production rose 0.2 in July . . . following consecutive monthly declines of 0.1% during May and June. Durable and nondurable goods shared equally in the expansion, both registering increased output of 0.2%. The overall factory operating rate was unchanged at 83.6% from the previous month, helping to ease inflationary pressures. Production at utlities jumped 0.8% in July because of the increased usage of air conditioning. Output at mines and oil facilities rose 0.3% during July, following a 1.1% drop in June attributed to striking coal miners. Production output during July was 2.7% higher than the year-ago level.

Housing starts were up 0.8% in July . . . to an annual rate of 1,430,000 units compared to a revised 1,410,000 in June. Lower mortgage rates appeared to be responsible as starts of single-family homes were particularly strong during the month. Single-family housing starts jumped 6.3% to an annual rate of 1,041,000. Starts of apartment houses with five or more units dropped 14.1% in July after climbing by 32.9 in June. Multiple-family homes experienced a 5.4% increase following a 33.3% gain the previous month. Building permits were down 0.3% to 1,267,000 units because of a sharp drop in permits issued for apartment dwellings.

S. C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Weather Conditions

Weather conditions varied, with extremely hot temperatures during the day and scattered afternoon showers in most areas across the state during July. Soil moisture ratings were 9% short, 82% adequate, and 9% surplus by July 30. The average number of days suitable for fieldwork was 4.6.

Field Crops

Soybean planting was completed by the week ending July 23, with the overall condition rated 10% fair, 84% good, and 6% excellent. Cotton progress was well behind normal, but the crop's condition was rated 4% fair, 92% good, and 4% excellent. The corn crop was maturing at a slower than normal pace with early harvest just getting underway. Statewide, the crop condition remained good. The tobacco harvest progressed well with the crop in good condition. The peanut, sorghum, and sweet potato crops remained in mostly good condition by month's end.

Fruits and Vegetables

The tomato harvest was virtually complete with 96% of the crop out of the fields. The condition of the remaining crop was rated as good. The watermelon and cantaloup harvests continued to progress well with both crops almost 80% out of the fields. The peach harvest continued behind normal due to occasional showers which interrupted harvest activities. The condition of the crop remained fair to good.

Note: There were approximately 7,537 seasonal farmworkers employed throughout South Carolina during July.

S. C. Weekly Crop Statistics

Week Ending 7/30/89

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT '89/'88	
Cantaloups	Harvested	77	76
Corn	Silked	97	100
Corn	Harvested	1	1
Cotton	Squaring	95	92
Peaches	Harvested	72	62

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO RISE

During July, hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers advanced $0.06 to $8.67. As a result of cost-of-living adjustments, the hard-and soft-good sectors experienced increases of $0.05 each. Within durables, the largest upturn in hourly wages was seen in lumber and wood products, and fabricated metal products. Also following the upward trend were instruments and related products; machinery, except electrical; stone, clay, and glass products; and electrical and electronic equipment. The sole decliner within durables was furniture and fixtures. Nondurables witnessed moderate gains in textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, paper and allied products, and chemicals and allied products. The major industry groups suffering from reductions were food and kindred products, and printing and publishing.

At the national level, hourly payrolls for factory workers rose $0.03 to $10.47. Nondurable goods picked up $0.08, while durable goods advanced $0.01.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
July, 1989

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.67	$ 8.61	$ 8.31	$ 9.41	$ 9.37	$ 9.22
Average Weekly Earnings	$354.60	$354.73	$341.54	$382.05	$383.23	$378.94
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$285.05	$285.84	$288.22	$307.11	$308.81	$319.78

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.83	$ 8.81	$ 8.43	$ 8.66	$ 8.61	$ 8.26
Average Weekly Earnings	$364.88	$367.38	$349.00	$355.06	$354.73	$341.14
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$293.15	$296.04	$294.51	$285.42	$285.84	$287.88

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.47	$ 10.44	$ 10.17
Average Weekly Earnings	$424.04	$429.08	$413.92
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$340.87	$345.75	$349.30

PRODUCTION OVERTIME SLOWED IN JULY

South Carolina's manufacturing employees worked an average of 0.2 hour less overtime in July than in the previous month. The entire decline was centered in the soft-good division. When compared to a year earlier, premium hours decreased 0.1 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

July, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	4.1	4.0
Durable Goods	4.2	4.2	4.6
Nondurable Goods	3.7	4.0	3.7

FACTORY WORKWEEK DECLINES IN JULY

Due primarily to temporary layoffs, the factory workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing workers lost 0.3 hour to 40.9 during July. Durables and nondurables shared equally in hourly declines of 0.3 each. Durable goods reported less hours in electrical and electronic equipment; furniture and fixtures; machinery, except electrical; and stone, clay, and glass products. However, positive movement was recorded in lumber and wood products, and instruments and related products. Holding steady from June were fabricated metal products. Within nondurable goods, the largest hourly downturn was seen in printing and publishing. Negative activity was also observed in food and kindred products, chemicals and allied products, textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products. Paper and allied products were the only major industry group within nondurables to register an increase.

Nationally, the workweek for manufacturing production workers dropped 0.6 hour to 40.5, along with a 0.1 hour reduction in overtime hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DOWN IN JULY

The productivity index for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers dropped 1.7 points to 103.1 in July. Declines in output per hour were witnessed in durables (-2.2) and nondurables (-1.6). The apparel division recorded a sizable decrease in productivity of 3.7 points, coupled with a downturn of 0.9 point in the textile division. The lag in manufacturing production employment (-2,700) and the loss in the workweek (-0.3), due mainly to seasonal influences such as temporary layoffs and vacationers, contributed to the overall reduction in output per hour.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
July, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	103.1	104.8	105.2
Durable-Good Productivity Index	116.7	118.9	116.0
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	97.2	98.8	100.6
Textile Productivity Index	93.5	94.4	95.2
Apparel Productivity Index	97.7	101.4	94.8

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
July, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to July, 1989 from-	
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	June 1989	July 1988
All items	124.4	124.1	118.5	+0.2	+5.0

CPI REPORT

The Consumer Price Index rose from 124.1 in June to 124.4 in July, representing a modest .2 percent increase. This marked the second consecutive month at that low level, indicating a possible slowdown in inflation. Lower gasoline and car prices offset rising housing costs to keep the CPI down. Future predictions are for inflation to remain low, with the CPI increase for 1989 at approximately 5%. Another good sign for July was the upturn in real average weekly earnings. Wages increased more than they had in seven years. The combination of higher wages and less increases in prices should aid American consumers in the months to come.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI–RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired / Annual Income Desired	Relocate? / Location of * Applicant
Drafter	06	Heavy Equip. Operator	22	16	Full / 17,280	Yes / Beaufort
Legal Secretary	24	None	N/A	14	Full / 10,400	No / Chester
Systems Analyst	98	Pro–grammer	98	17	Full / 25,000	Yes / Conway
Electrical Engineer	13	Electronics Assembler	24	16	Full / 14,560	Yes / Florence
Maintenance Mechanic	30	None	N/A	12	Full / 20,800	Yes / Gaffney
Maintenance Supervisor	99	Pipefitter	24	12	Full / 26,000	Yes / Georgetown
Department Manager	24	Dietary Monitor	12	12	Full / 18,000	Yes / Greenwood
Teller	15	Collection Clerk	18	12	Full / 9,360	No / Kingstree
Chemical Lab Tech.	22	None	N/A	15	Full / 6,968	No / Lancaster
Accountant	44	Auditor	60	17	Full / 25,000	Yes / Marion
Medical Technologist	28	None	N/A	16	Full / 22,000	No / Rock Hill
Switchboard Operator	99	Receptionist	99	13	Full / 10,500	No / Spartnbg.
Counseling Psychologist	10	Social Psychologist	03	17	Full / 25,000	Yes / Sumter

* There are currently more than 92,141 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini–resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1989

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Net Change From: June 1989	Net Change From: July 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1496.4	1517.7	1440.4	-21.3	+56.0
Total Private	1244.3	1248.4	1201.0	- 4.1	+43.3
Mining	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	95.6	96.0	94.9	- 0.4	+ 0.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	14.8	15.0	14.4	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Highway and Street Construction	6.0	6.0	5.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.8	9.0	8.9	- 0.2	- 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	46.7	46.6	45.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Electrical Work	10.0	10.0	9.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	381.7	384.5	383.3	- 2.8	- 1.6
Durable Goods	129.3	130.5	129.7	- 1.2	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	252.4	254.0	253.6	- 1.6	- 1.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	66.1	66.0	62.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.3
Trucking and Warehousing	20.7	20.7	19.2	0.0	+ 1.5
Water Transportation	4.2	4.2	3.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Communication	13.2	13.3	12.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.2	16.1	15.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services	10.0	9.9	10.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	352.3	352.7	331.9	- 0.4	+20.4
Wholesale Trade	61.1	60.9	59.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.3	33.2	32.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.4	13.4	13.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	27.8	27.7	27.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Groceries and Related Products	8.7	8.7	8.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1989

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Net Change From: June 1989	Net Change From: July 1988
Retail Trade	291.2	291.8	272.6	- 0.6	+18.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.3	12.4	12.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer.	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	36.7	36.6	34.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Department Stores	21.0	21.0	20.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Food Stores	50.9	50.7	48.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Grocery Stores	47.6	47.4	45.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	69.1	68.6	66.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.7
Banking	15.2	15.2	14.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank	14.8	14.8	14.6	0.0	+ 0.2
State Banks, not Members of the Federal.. Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	14.8	14.8	13.7	0.0	+ 1.1
Life Insurance	7.1	7.1	6.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	277.6	278.7	259.9	- 1.1	+17.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	27.7	27.8	26.3	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Health Services	54.9	54.6	51.8	+ 0.3	+ 3.1
Hospitals	18.5	18.4	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Educational Services	17.7	19.2	17.5	- 1.5	+ 0.2
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.3	10.8	10.1	- 0.5	+ 0.2
Total Government	252.1	269.3	239.4	-17.2	+12.7
Total Federal Government	39.5	39.8	38.6	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Total State Government	87.0	88.1	81.5	- 1.1	+ 5.5
State Education	31.5	33.2	28.6	- 1.7	+ 2.9
Other State Government	55.5	54.9	52.9	+ 0.6	+ 2.6
Total Local Government	125.6	141.4	119.3	-15.8	+ 6.3
Local Education	63.4	79.4	59.2	-16.0	+ 4.2
Other Local Government	62.2	62.0	60.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1989

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Net Change From: June 1989	Net Change From: July 1988
Manufacturing	381.7	384.5	383.3	- 2.8	- 1.6
Durable Goods	129.3	130.5	129.7	- 1.2	- 0.4
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	15.9	16.1	0.0	- 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	- 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
Household Furniture	3.4	3.5	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.6	11.6	11.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	16.0	16.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.8	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.8	33.2	31.8	- 0.4	+ 1.0
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.9	5.1	5.0	- 0.2	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	7.0	6.9	- 0.1	0.0
General Industrial Machinery	7.6	7.6	6.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.6	22.7	22.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.1	8.2	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	- 0.1
Transportation Equipment	10.0	10.3	10.1	- 0.3	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.9	4.2	5.0	- 0.3	- 1.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.0	2.0	2.8	0.0	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1989

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Net Change From: June 1989	Net Change From: July 1988
Nondurable Goods	252.4	254.0	253.6	- 1.6	- 1.2
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.6	15.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Meat Products	5.3	5.4	5.3	- 0.1	0.0
Beverages	2.5	2.4	2.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	103.8	104.2	106.0	- 0.4	- 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.3	27.6	- 0.2	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.1	29.0	30.5	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.1	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.9	14.0	14.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.6	7.7	7.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.7	5.7	5.9	0.0	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.6	9.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.6	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.2	7.2	7.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.3	45.5	45.3	- 1.2	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.8	10.4	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.1	8.2	7.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.1	13.6	14.4	- 0.5	- 1.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	4.4	4.7	5.1	- 0.3	- 0.7
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod	9.2	9.6	8.9	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	16.6	16.5	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.3	5.2	5.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.1	11.2	10.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.6	4.7	4.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.4	35.2	34.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.8	14.7	14.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products	24.5	24.8	23.4	- 0.3	+ 1.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.7	2.5	- 0.3	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.9	12.9	11.9	0.0	+ 1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1989

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Net Change From: June 1989	Net Change From: July 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1508.1	1500.1	1451.4	+ 8.0	+56.7
Total Private.....	1233.6	1228.2	1190.7	+ 5.4	+42.9
Construction.....	94.0	93.3	93.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
Manufacturing.....	383.3	382.8	384.9	+ 0.5	- 1.6
Durable Goods.....	130.0	129.5	130.4	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Lumber and Wood Products.....	15.7	15.7	15.9	0.0	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	11.5	11.5	11.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries.....	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products.....	15.9	15.8	16.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	33.0	32.7	32.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Special Industry Machinery.....	7.0	6.9	7.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	22.8	22.6	23.1	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods.....	253.3	253.3	254.5	0.0	- 1.2
Food and Kindred Products.....	15.4	15.5	15.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products.....	104.3	103.9	106.5	+ 0.4	- 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton.....	27.4	27.2	27.9	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.....	29.0	29.0	30.4	0.0	- 1.4
Knitting Mills.....	9.0	9.0	9.3	0.0	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	14.0	14.0	14.3	0.0	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	9.5	9.5	9.8	0.0	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	45.1	45.4	46.1	- 0.3	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	10.5	10.7	10.4	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	13.3	13.6	14.6	- 0.3	- 1.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	9.4	9.8	9.1	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products.....	16.5	16.4	16.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing.....	11.1	11.1	10.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	35.4	35.1	34.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.....	14.9	14.7	15.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1989

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Net Change From: June 1989	Net Change From: July 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	65.9	65.6	62.6	+ 0.3	+ 3.3
Trucking and Warehousing.....	20.6	20.4	19.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Communication.....	13.1	13.2	12.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.1	16.0	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	346.4	345.1	326.2	+ 1.3	+20.2
Wholesale Trade.....	60.7	60.4	58.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Retail Trade.....	285.7	284.7	267.4	+ 1.0	+18.3
General Merchandise Stores.....	37.3	36.9	34.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.4
Food Stores.....	49.6	50.1	47.6	- 0.5	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.....	67.8	67.4	65.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.7
Insurance Carriers.....	14.9	14.9	13.8	0.0	+ 1.1
Services.....	274.3	272.1	256.8	+ 2.2	+17.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.....	27.4	24.7	23.5	+ 2.7	+ 3.9
Educational Services.....	20.5	21.1	20.2	- 0.6	+ 0.3
Total Government.....	274.5	271.9	260.7	+ 2.6	+13.8
Total Federal Government.....	39.4	39.2	38.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Total State Government.....	90.1	91.0	84.5	- 0.9	+ 5.6
Total Local Government.....	145.0	141.7	137.7	+ 3.3	+ 7.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	321.2	327.3	310.1	234.0	235.0	225.2
Construction.....	23.6	23.6	23.1	14.8	14.6	14.6
Heavy Construction Contractors.....	2.2	2.2	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors.....	11.4	11.4	11.3	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	101.9	102.8	101.8	30.1	30.3	29.3
Durable Goods.....	31.8	32.1	32.1	14.5	14.7	14.2
Lumber and Furniture.....	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries.....	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals.....	5.9	5.9	5.8	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products.....	-	-	-	3.0	3.2	3.0
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	12.7	12.8	12.7	3.6	3.5	3.5
Metalworking Machinery.....	2.4	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery.....	5.0	5.0	5.1	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment..	6.3	6.3	6.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Nondurable Goods.....	70.1	70.7	69.7	15.6	15.6	15.1
Food and Kindred Products.....	3.1	3.0	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.6
Textile Mill Products.....	32.6	32.7	32.2	1.9	1.9	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton.....	9.8	9.8	9.3	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.....	9.7	9.7	10.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills.....	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	3.4	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills.....	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	8.9	9.5	8.7	2.1	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear.... and Undergarments.....	4.6	4.8	4.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.6	3.6	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.....	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	8.8	8.8	8.7	3.2	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.6	4.6	4.6	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics.... Products.....	8.8	8.8	8.9	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	12.8	12.7	12.3	10.6	10.6	10.5
Trucking and Warehousing.....	5.3	5.3	5.2	-	-	-
Communication.....	-	-	-	3.2	3.3	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	76.6	76.3	74.2	51.2	51.1	50.2
Wholesale Trade.....	16.6	16.6	16.3	12.7	12.7	12.4
Retail Trade.....	60.0	59.7	57.9	38.5	38.4	37.8
General Merchandise Stores.....	7.0	7.0	6.9	5.7	5.5	5.1
Food Stores.....	-	-	-	5.5	5.4	5.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.0	12.0	12.0	18.5	18.3	18.0
Banking.....	-	-	-	5.4	5.3	5.3
Insurance Carriers.....	-	-	-	6.1	6.0	5.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services.....	57.4	57.7	54.6	45.8	46.0	45.0
Business Services.....	-	-	-	12.7	12.6	12.6
Health Services.....	-	-	-	8.8	8.8	8.3
Membership Organizations.....	-	-	-	3.0	3.1	3.0
Total Government.....	36.6	41.9	31.8	62.6	63.7	57.3
Total Federal Government.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.9	7.8	7.7
Total State Government.....	10.6	11.0	9.2	34.6	35.2	32.2
Total Local Government.....	24.0	28.9	20.6	20.1	20.7	17.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE CHARLESTON AND ROCK HILL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	198.0	199.4	190.0	44.9	45.0	46.2
Construction.....	13.8	13.8	13.5	2.2	2.3	3.2
Manufacturing.....	21.8	21.6	21.0	12.7	12.7	13.3
Durable Goods.....	12.8	12.6	12.1	2.6	2.6	2.7
Lumber and Wood Products.....	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	3.2	3.1	2.9	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment.....	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods.....	9.0	9.0	8.9	10.1	10.1	10.6
Food and Kindred Products.....	0.6	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products.....	-	-	-	4.1	4.2	4.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Printing and Publishing.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	11.3	11.3	11.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	46.3	46.4	46.2	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade.....	8.0	8.0	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade.....	38.3	38.4	38.6	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	8.9	9.0	8.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services.....	43.4	44.1	39.8	9.5	9.5	9.3
Total Government.....	52.4	53.1	49.3	6.0	6.0	6.0
Total Federal Government.....	19.9	19.9	19.3	-	-	-
Total State Government.....	14.3	14.2	12.2	-	-	-
Total Local Government.....	18.2	19.0	17.8	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	52.4	52.7	52.1	50.6	50.5	50.4
Construction.....	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing.....	20.3	20.4	20.4	13.0	13.0	13.4
Durable Goods.....	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.5
Nondurable Goods.....	15.1	15.2	15.4	8.8	8.8	8.9
Textile Mill Products.....	8.9	9.0	9.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
Services.....	7.6	7.6	7.5	8.9	8.9	8.6
Total Government.....	7.6	7.8	7.1	9.2	9.2	8.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 11

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

July, 1989

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Net Change From June 1989	Net Change From July 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	699.0	715.0	670.1	-16.0	+28.9
Total Private.....	552.6	555.8	531.5	- 3.2	+21.1
Construction.....	8.6	8.7	8.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing.....	152.8	154.9	154.9	- 2.1	- 2.1
Durable Goods.....	39.3	39.8	40.0	- 0.5	- 0.7
Lumber and Wood Products.....	2.3	2.4	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products.....	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	9.2	9.2	8.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	11.5	11.4	11.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Instruments and Related Products.....	2.4	2.6	3.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods.....	113.5	115.1	114.9	- 1.6	- 1.4
Food and Kindred Products.....	5.6	5.7	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products.....	44.6	44.8	45.5	- 0.2	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton.....	11.4	11.5	11.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.....	12.5	12.5	13.1	0.0	- 0.6
Knitting Mills.....	6.4	6.5	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	37.7	38.8	38.6	- 1.1	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	9.6	9.9	9.5	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	11.4	11.9	12.6	- 0.5	- 1.2
Paper and Allied Products.....	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing.....	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	8.8	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod..	8.5	8.7	8.2	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	15.9	16.0	15.5	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Communication.....	5.9	6.0	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

July, 1989

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Net Change From June 1989	Net Change From July 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade	176.1	176.5	164.2	- 0.4	+11.9
Wholesale Trade	16.3	16.2	15.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.4	8.3	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	7.9	7.9	7.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Retail Trade	159.8	160.3	148.5	- 0.5	+11.3
General Merchandise Stores	27.9	28.0	26.1	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Food Stores	22.1	21.9	21.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	42.9	42.5	41.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Banking	11.9	11.8	11.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	8.5	8.4	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Services	155.9	156.8	147.1	- 0.9	+ 8.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.5	17.6	16.5	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Health Services	45.1	44.7	42.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.6
Hospitals	15.4	15.2	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Educational Services	10.8	11.8	10.9	- 1.0	- 0.1
Total Government	146.4	159.2	138.6	-12.8	+ 7.8
Total Federal Government	13.1	13.1	12.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Total State Government	50.9	51.4	47.9	- 0.5	+ 3.0
State Education	15.4	16.3	14.0	- 0.9	+ 1.4
Other State Government	35.5	35.1	33.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Total Local Government	82.4	94.7	78.1	-12.3	+ 4.3
Local Education	49.4	61.9	46.2	-12.5	+ 3.2
Other Local Government	33.0	32.8	31.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1989

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
MANUFACTURING	296.0	298.7	298.0	354.60	354.73	341.54	40.9	41.2	41.1	8.67	8.61	8.31
DURABLE GOODS	98.8	99.9	99.2	370.40	370.94	359.12	41.9	42.2	42.2	8.84	8.79	8.51
Lumber and Wood Products	12.9	13.0	13.2	337.98	330.64	318.52	42.3	41.8	41.8	7.99	7.91	7.62
Furniture and Fixtures	3.8	3.9	3.9	282.76	288.96	287.16	41.4	42.0	41.2	6.83	6.88	6.97
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.0	9.0	8.6	409.86	411.16	436.05	41.4	41.7	45.0	9.90	9.86	9.69
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.7	11.6	371.70	368.34	343.18	42.0	42.0	41.1	8.85	8.77	8.35
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.8	24.0	22.9	394.32	396.40	379.71	42.4	42.9	43.1	9.30	9.24	8.81
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.7	415.35	414.50	400.29	45.0	45.3	45.8	9.23	9.15	8.74
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.1	17.2	17.4	350.70	355.74	331.64	41.7	42.4	41.3	8.41	8.39	8.03
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.4	4.0	364.67	359.12	344.06	44.8	44.5	42.9	8.14	8.07	8.02
NONDURABLE GOODS	197.2	198.8	198.8	346.23	346.76	333.33	40.4	40.7	40.6	8.57	8.52	8.21
Food and Kindred Products	10.8	10.7	10.9	319.80	324.53	296.11	41.0	41.5	39.8	7.80	7.82	7.44
Textile Mill Products	90.3	90.7	92.1	330.89	330.47	312.26	40.7	40.9	40.5	8.13	8.08	7.71
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.4	24.6	24.8	337.81	335.78	318.65	40.7	40.8	40.8	8.30	8.23	7.81
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.5	26.4	27.7	338.44	336.10	322.80	40.1	40.3	40.1	8.44	8.34	8.05
Knitting Mills	7.9	8.0	8.1	305.76	311.64	264.34	41.6	42.0	38.2	7.35	7.42	6.92
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.2	11.3	11.4	351.54	347.77	322.64	42.1	41.9	41.1	8.35	8.30	7.85
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.4	3.3	353.63	355.67	320.38	42.3	42.8	41.5	8.36	8.31	7.72
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.2	8.3	8.5	294.57	300.17	286.59	39.7	40.4	41.0	7.42	7.43	6.99
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.4	38.6	38.3	223.61	222.88	206.22	37.9	38.1	37.7	5.90	5.85	5.47
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.7	9.4	211.86	213.94	190.94	37.3	37.6	36.3	5.68	5.69	5.26
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	10.8	11.3	11.9	187.82	188.93	177.87	36.4	36.9	36.3	5.16	5.12	4.90
Paper and Allied Products	11.6	11.6	11.5	578.46	570.65	564.32	44.6	44.1	45.4	12.97	12.94	12.43
Printing and Publishing	6.1	6.1	6.0	337.23	346.33	326.88	36.3	37.2	37.4	9.29	9.31	8.74
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.0	20.9	20.7	502.65	507.94	526.18	41.1	41.6	43.2	12.23	12.21	12.18

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

July, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
All Manufacturing	15.5	15.6	15.0	382.05	383.23	378.94
Durable Goods	9.6	9.7	9.3	388.94	389.05	375.62
Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.9	5.7	372.00	374.07	383.77

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
All Manufacturing	40.6	40.9	41.1	9.41	9.37	9.22
Durable Goods	42.6	42.8	42.3	9.13	9.09	8.88
Nondurable Goods	37.5	37.9	39.2	9.92	9.87	9.79

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
All Manufacturing	21.3	21.3	20.9	364.68	367.38	349.00
Durable Goods	10.0	9.9	10.0	348.09	351.07	334.96
Fabricated Metal Products	2.4	2.5	2.4	347.58	354.35	323.08
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	1.9	2.0	385.48	397.59	343.13
Nondurable Goods	11.3	11.4	10.9	380.22	381.78	362.34
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	335.38	328.04	322.34
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	1.8	1.9	1.8	198.14	206.06	189.60

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
All Manufacturing	41.3	41.7	41.4	8.83	8.81	8.43
Durable Goods	41.0	41.4	41.2	8.49	8.48	8.13
Fabricated Metal Products	40.7	41.3	39.4	8.54	8.58	8.20
Machinery, Except Electrical	42.5	43.5	40.8	9.07	9.14	8.41
Nondurable Goods	41.6	42.0	41.6	9.14	9.09	8.71
Textile Mill Products	41.0	40.7	41.7	8.18	8.06	7.73
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.7	39.4	39.5	5.12	5.23	4.80

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

July, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
All Manufacturing	76.6	77.4	76.2	355.06	354.73	341.14
Durable Goods	22.7	23.0	22.9	395.75	394.12	376.71
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.1	9.2	9.1	443.33	438.80	417.63
Nondurable Goods	53.9	54.4	53.3	338.96	339.44	325.22
Textile Mill Products	28.3	28.3	27.7	330.82	330.46	315.90
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.8	8.8	8.4	320.83	322.03	304.92
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	8.9	8.9	9.2	339.39	340.20	332.69
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	266.45	266.80	233.90
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	2.8	3.0	333.27	328.00	318.12
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	7.5	8.0	7.4	217.91	221.37	194.03
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.2	1.2	1.2	184.00	179.14	157.54
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	4.9	4.8	470.11	475.08	445.55

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
All Manufacturing	41.0	41.2	41.3	8.66	8.61	8.26
Durable Goods	42.6	42.7	43.3	9.29	9.23	8.70
Machinery, Except Electrical	44.2	44.1	45.1	10.03	9.95	9.26
Nondurable Goods	40.4	40.7	40.4	8.39	8.34	8.05
Textile Mill Products	40.1	40.3	40.5	8.25	8.20	7.80
Weaving Mills, Cotton	37.7	38.2	38.5	8.51	8.43	7.92
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	41.9	42.0	41.9	8.10	8.10	7.94
Knitting Mills	36.5	36.8	33.8	7.30	7.25	6.92
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	41.4	41.0	42.7	8.05	8.00	7.45
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	37.7	38.3	37.1	5.78	5.78	5.23
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	36.8	35.9	34.7	5.00	4.99	4.54
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.2	42.8	42.8	11.14	11.10	10.41

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
JULY, 1989

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988
Abbeville	6,560	6,650	6,710	3,530	3,510	3,580	3,030	3,140	3,130
Aiken	44,800	46,700	45,000	17,900	18,000	18,400	26,900	28,700	26,600
Allendale	3,460	3,610	3,090	1,290	1,420	1,330	2,170	2,190	1,760
Anderson	52,400	52,700	52,100	20,300	20,400	20,400	32,100	32,300	31,700
Bamberg	4,090	4,240	4,330	1,370	1,520	1,580	2,720	2,720	2,750
Barnwell	6,910	7,190	7,270	2,920	3,190	3,200	3,990	4,000	4,070
Beaufort	31,880	31,490	31,580	1,140	1,140	1,170	30,740	30,350	30,410
Berkeley	25,600	25,700	24,900	6,900	6,800	6,400	18,700	18,900	18,500
Calhoun	3,710	3,750	3,650	2,010	2,050	2,070	1,700	1,700	1,580
Charleston	153,400	154,500	147,300	9,800	9,700	9,700	143,600	144,800	137,600
Cherokee	17,560	17,490	17,830	8,960	8,890	8,900	8,600	8,600	8,930
Chester	11,660	11,670	11,580	5,930	5,930	6,170	5,730	5,740	5,410
Chesterfield	13,840	13,940	13,490	8,050	8,080	7,870	5,790	5,860	5,620
Clarendon	6,080	6,340	6,000	1,520	1,530	1,500	4,560	4,810	4,500
Colleton	9,810	9,820	9,460	2,570	2,550	2,560	7,240	7,270	6,900
Darlington	20,030	20,120	20,110	7,520	7,520	7,530	12,510	12,600	12,580
Dillon	9,240	9,360	9,300	3,790	3,780	3,830	5,450	5,580	5,470
Dorchester	19,000	19,200	17,800	5,100	5,100	4,900	13,900	14,100	12,900
Edgefield	4,320	4,430	4,460	1,950	1,960	2,070	2,370	2,470	2,390
Fairfield	7,640	7,890	7,680	3,300	3,390	3,330	4,340	4,500	4,350
Florence	50,600	50,500	50,400	13,000	13,000	13,400	37,600	37,500	37,000
Georgetown	15,250	15,230	15,260	4,310	4,320	4,370	10,940	10,910	10,890
Greenville	184,800	187,700	178,900	51,100	51,600	50,700	133,700	136,100	128,200
Greenwood	28,300	28,740	28,410	11,660	11,690	11,960	16,640	17,050	16,450
Hampton	5,180	5,140	5,110	1,860	1,850	1,800	3,320	3,290	3,310
Horry	64,530	64,380	58,680	5,980	6,000	6,060	58,550	58,380	52,620
Jasper	3,600	3,600	3,630	190	190	200	3,410	3,410	3,430
Kershaw	15,290	15,590	16,610	6,240	6,490	7,300	9,050	9,100	9,310
Lancaster	17,800	17,790	17,800	8,370	8,350	8,470	9,430	9,440	9,330
Laurens	19,320	19,290	18,710	8,350	8,310	7,850	10,970	10,980	10,860
Lee	3,140	3,110	3,110	1,220	1,170	1,120	1,920	1,940	1,990
Lexington	54,700	54,800	52,900	14,800	14,900	14,200	39,900	39,900	38,700
McCormick	1,780	1,890	1,750	810	800	810	970	1,090	940
Marion	12,270	12,240	12,160	5,940	6,010	5,850	6,330	6,230	6,310
Marlboro	8,260	8,350	8,160	4,010	4,040	4,190	4,250	4,310	3,970
Newberry	11,250	11,400	11,410	5,210	5,250	5,420	6,040	6,150	5,990
Oconee	24,790	24,800	24,390	10,620	10,590	10,590	14,170	14,210	13,800
Orangeburg	28,990	29,010	29,170	10,360	10,330	10,150	18,630	18,680	19,020
Pickens	33,800	35,000	32,400	12,200	12,300	12,300	21,600	22,700	20,100
Richland	179,300	180,200	172,300	15,300	15,400	15,100	164,000	164,800	157,200
Saluda	3,530	3,520	3,150	1,400	1,390	1,390	2,130	2,130	1,760
Spartanburg	102,600	104,600	98,800	38,600	38,900	38,800	64,000	65,700	60,000
Sumter	30,570	30,570	30,200	9,410	9,400	8,930	21,160	21,170	21,270
Union	10,580	10,580	10,380	5,970	5,970	5,880	4,610	4,610	4,500
Williamsburg	10,910	10,850	10,900	4,850	4,970	4,930	6,060	5,880	5,970
York	44,900	45,000	46,200	12,700	12,700	13,300	32,200	32,300	32,900

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
JULY, 1989

AREA:	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,490	10,960	10,980	590	710	780	5.7	6.4	7.1
AIKEN.....	62,110	62,980	63,120	2,440	3,010	3,440	3.9	4.8	5.4
ALLENDALE....	5,460	5,570	4,860	400	350	310	7.3	6.2	6.4
ANDERSON.....	71,660	72,950	71,500	2,990	3,580	3,470	4.2	4.9	4.9
BAMBERG.....	6,880	6,660	6,710	870	520	470	12.7	7.8	7.0
BARNWELL.....	9,000	8,950	8,940	950	660	550	10.5	7.4	6.2
BEAUFORT.....	36,520	36,200	35,890	980	1,130	1,030	2.7	3.1	2.9
BERKELEY.....	56,510	57,640	54,960	1,770	2,210	1,940	3.1	3.8	3.5
CALHOUN.....	5,150	5,100	4,900	360	340	300	7.0	6.7	6.1
CHARLESTON...	145,620	148,770	140,890	6,180	7,550	5,820	4.2	5.1	4.1
CHEROKEE.....	23,420	23,530	23,730	1,070	1,170	1,110	4.6	5.0	4.7
CHESTER.....	14,230	14,630	14,200	1,040	1,380	1,100	7.3	9.4	7.7
CHESTERFIELD.	21,480	21,770	20,920	960	1,080	990	4.5	4.9	4.7
CLARENDON....	11,750	12,090	11,490	930	860	950	7.9	7.1	8.3
COLLETON.....	18,240	18,480	17,100	840	940	860	4.6	5.1	5.0
DARLINGTON...	28,180	28,340	27,960	1,780	1,950	1,690	6.3	6.9	6.0
DILLON.....	15,340	15,370	14,960	1,190	1,160	880	7.8	7.6	5.9
DORCHESTER...	37,630	38,120	36,520	1,240	1,260	1,270	3.3	3.3	3.5
EDGEFIELD....	7,260	7,350	7,340	370	380	300	5.1	5.1	4.1
FAIRFIELD....	10,850	10,990	10,500	890	690	510	8.2	6.2	4.9
FLORENCE.....	57,500	57,820	57,170	2,790	3,140	2,810	4.9	5.4	4.9
GEORGETOWN...	20,400	20,820	20,530	1,100	1,460	1,220	5.4	7.0	5.9
GREENVILLE...	179,660	183,760	172,940	6,760	6,710	5,690	3.8	3.6	3.3
GREENWOOD....	29,570	30,670	29,550	1,780	2,290	1,590	6.0	7.5	5.4
HAMPTON.....	7,310	7,270	7,120	390	430	340	5.4	5.8	4.8
HORRY.....	76,100	76,820	69,150	2,970	3,480	2,830	3.9	4.5	4.1
JASPER.....	6,680	6,770	6,760	220	310	280	3.3	4.6	4.1
KERSHAW.....	19,000	19,650	20,290	1,170	1,400	1,010	6.2	7.1	5.0
LANCASTER....	25,360	25,760	25,290	1,440	1,690	1,300	5.7	6.6	5.1
LAURENS.....	24,300	24,520	23,480	1,200	1,310	1,060	4.9	5.4	4.5
LEE.....	8,540	8,540	8,310	440	520	450	5.1	6.1	5.4
LEXINGTON....	97,410	98,930	95,030	2,670	3,150	2,420	2.7	3.2	2.5
McCORMICK....	2,620	2,750	2,640	190	220	240	7.2	8.1	9.1
MARION.....	15,400	15,820	15,250	1,220	1,710	1,260	7.9	10.8	8.3
MARLBORO.....	12,310	12,760	12,250	1,230	1,600	1,340	10.0	12.5	10.9
NEWBERRY.....	15,160	15,820	15,160	790	990	660	5.2	6.2	4.4
OCONEE.....	36,030	31,240	30,290	1,370	1,530	1,160	3.8	4.9	3.8
ORANGEBURG...	40,650	40,800	40,730	2,950	3,110	3,020	7.3	7.6	7.4
PICKENS.....	49,900	51,700	49,100	1,840	2,490	2,610	3.7	4.8	5.3
RICHLAND.....	145,830	148,290	142,510	5,240	6,160	5,080	3.6	4.2	3.6
SALUDA.....	8,300	8,230	7,580	320	360	300	3.8	4.3	4.0
SPARTANBURG..	117,410	120,020	112,570	4,490	4,400	3,350	3.8	3.7	3.0
SUMTER.....	36,820	36,240	36,050	2,920	2,290	2,620	7.9	6.3	7.3
UNION.....	14,830	14,990	14,510	860	920	770	5.8	6.1	5.3
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,960	17,840	17,510	1,260	1,220	1,010	7.0	6.8	5.8
YORK.....	73,400	75,150	71,330	2,960	3,900	2,410	4.0	5.2	3.4
CHAS MSA.....	239,760	244,530	232,360	9,190	11,030	9,030	3.8	4.5	3.9
COLA MSA.....	243,240	247,220	237,540	7,910	9,310	7,500	3.3	3.8	3.2
GRNV MSA.....	346,960	355,480	334,600	13,100	13,590	11,650	3.8	3.8	3.5
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,736.2	1,749.4	1,690.5	78.4	87.7	74.6	4.5	5.0	4.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JULY, 1989

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988
ANDERSON	13,780	14,060	13,780	750	900	870	5.4	6.4	6.3
CHARLESTON	38,970	39,800	37,700	1,610	1,970	1,520	4.1	4.9	4.0
COLUMBIA	47,630	48,460	46,540	2,050	2,400	1,980	4.3	5.0	4.3
FLORENCE	15,850	15,940	15,760	730	820	730	4.6	5.1	4.6
GREENVILLE	34,870	35,660	33,530	1,570	1,560	1,320	4.5	4.4	3.9
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	13,850	13,950	12,580	380	440	360	2.7	3.2	2.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,280	23,890	22,510	1,500	1,830	1,410	6.4	7.7	6.3
ROCK HILL	23,350	23,960	22,660	1,120	1,480	910	4.8	6.2	4.0
SPARTANBURG . . .	23,960	24,480	22,930	1,100	1,080	820	4.6	4.4	3.6
SUMTER	11,180	10,990	10,940	910	710	820	8.1	6.5	7.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 14) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.